

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA. OECOPHORIDAE. VIII.

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[Read 29th March, 1939.]

67. Gen. EULECHRIA Meyr. (continued).

Recent captures at Talwood, Miles, Roma, and especially those made by Mr. W. B. Barnard at Injune, have revealed many obscure autumnal species of this genus, at a season when Oecophoridae are scarce in most localities. It is desirable to describe these here. The species in the genus now number 376.

After these descriptions there follows the first instalment dealing with the numerous genera and huge collection of species terminating with the genus *Philobota*.

892. EULECHRIA PLATYPHAEA, n. sp. (*πλατυφαιος*, broadly dusky.)

♀. 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; back of crown fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint two-thirds, slender; white, base of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax white, with large anterior and posterior dark fuscous spots. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderately broad, suboval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white with three dark fuscous fasciae; first basal extending from one-sixth costa to one-fourth dorsum; second median, anterior margin extending from one-third costa to mid-dorsum, posterior margin from two-thirds costa to before tornus; third apical, anterior margin from five-sixths costa to tornus; cilia fuscous, apices ochreous-whitish except at tornus. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, beneath apex ochreous-whitish except bases.

Queensland: Injune in April; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. This species should follow *E. ombrodes* (No. 552).

893. EULECHRIA PLAGIOPHAEA, n. sp. (*πλαγιοφαιος*, obliquely fuscous.)

♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint just exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; pale brownish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen ferruginous-brown; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; a dark fuscous spot at two-thirds, connected by an irregular paler fuscous streak with tornus; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

In colour and marking this resembles *E. gypsochroa*, but the palpi are much shorter. I place it after *E. eurygramma* (No. 554).

Queensland: Injune in March; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

894. EULECHRIA EMMELES, n. sp. (*εμμελης*, harmonious.)

♂, ♀. 20-21 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint three-fourths, slender; pale yellow, terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male

1. Thorax fuscous; apices of tegulae and a large posterior spot pale yellow. Abdomen ochreous-grey; tuft ochreous. Legs pale yellow; anterior pair and middle tarsi fuscous. Forewings suboval, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; pale yellow with fuscous markings; base of costal edge fuscous; a narrow fascia from two-fifths costa to mid-dorsum, nearly straight or slightly curved inwards; a large apical blotch, its anterior edge irregularly convex from three-fourths costa to tornus; a terminal series of dots from before apex to above tornus, and between its extremities a slender suffused line more or less developed, both pale yellow; cilia grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, on apex grey.

Queensland: Injune in March and April; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type. This should follow *E. cosmoticha* (No. 556).

895. *EULECHRIA STENOPHYLLA*, n. sp. (*στενοφυλλος*, narrow-winged.)

♀. 20-22 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish. Antennae grey; towards base whitish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish. Forewings very narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; 2 and 3 connate; white faintly ochreous-tinged; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

Australian Capital Territory: Canberra in March; two specimens. I place this before *E. epibosca* (No. 562).

896. *EULECHRIA FUMIFERA*, n. sp. (*fumiferus*, smoky.)

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sparsely sprinkled with whitish. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, rather stout, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, extreme apex of second and extreme base of terminal joint white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with white rings; posterior pair ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous densely sprinkled with whitish, appearing grey; darker at base; markings fuscous; a triangle on costa from one-third to two-thirds; first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds, crescentic, a dot above and between discals forming apex of costal triangle; a suffused line from five-sixths costa inwards, soon bent outwards and then downwards and continued to tornus, more or less interrupted; cilia grey with a broad interrupted dark basal line. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Injune in February; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. I place this after *E. placophaea* (No. 660).

897. *EULECHRIA ACOMPSEA*, n. sp. (*ἀκομψος*, unadorned.)

♂. 20-23 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish. Palpi slender, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen ferruginous; apices of segments and tuft brown-whitish. Legs fuscous sprinkled with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous sprinkled with whitish, more densely so in centre of disc; markings dark fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond, second discal at two-thirds, a dot above and between discals, another beneath and sometimes confluent with second discal; a small fuscous costal triangle, sometimes obsolete, its apex reaching second discal; a fine line inwards from costa before apex, strongly angled outwards beneath costa, thence curved to tornus, sometimes indistinct; a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish with a fuscous submedian line. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: Injune in March; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type. I place this after *E. capnopleura* (No. 663).

898. *EULECHRIA ACERBA*, n. sp. (*acerbus*, gloomy.)

♂, ♀. 18–20 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately thickened, smooth, terminal joint three-fourths, slender; fuscous, apex of second and terminal joint except apex whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; apices of segments and tuft ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings suboval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark grey with patchy whitish suffusion in disc reaching costa at two-thirds, remainder of costal and terminal area wholly grey; stigmata obscure, fuscous, approximated, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds, a dot above and between discals nearer first, another beneath second; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Injune in March; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type. This may follow *E. synnephes* (No. 678).

899. *EULECHRIA POLYPENTHES*, n. sp. (*πολυπενθης*, very mournful.)

♂. 26–28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish, appearing grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately stout, terminal joint two-fifths, slender; white sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae whitish finely ringed with blackish; ciliations in male two-thirds to one. Abdomen ferruginous-grey; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with white. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen oblique; fuscous mixed with whitish, appearing grey; markings dark fuscous; first discal before one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds, sometimes double, a dot above and between discals; a line inwards from four-fifths costa, sharply angled outwards beneath costa, thence curved to tornus; cilia pale grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Injune in February and March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type. This may come after *E. orecta* (No. 708).

900. *EULECHRIA DIFFICILIS*, n. sp. (*difficilis*, hard to distinguish.)

♂. 18–24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish. Palpi with second joint slender, not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1 to 1½. Abdomen dark grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; tibiae and tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous finely sprinkled with whitish, sometimes more so in centre of disc; markings dark fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal at two-thirds, sometimes forming a short transverse crescent, a dot above and between discals, sometimes a short streak before and beneath second; a line from three-fourths costa at first transverse, sharply angled outwards in disc, then curved inwards to tornus, but usually more or less obsolete; cilia fuscous with some white points. Hindwings and cilia grey.

The few examples before me show considerable variation in size and development of marking. The length of the antennal ciliations also varies more than usual. For their identification I rely mainly on the structure of the palpi, but more material is desirable. Together with the following, it may be placed before *E. phoryntis* Meyr. (No. 745).

Queensland: Injune in March; Roma in April; Miles in May; four specimens.

901. *EULECHRIA MAESTA*, n. sp. (*maestus*, gloomy.)

♂. 16-18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with white. Palpi slender, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint one-fourth, reaching vertex; fuscous sprinkled with white. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous sprinkled with whitish; posterior pair paler. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous sprinkled with white; markings dark fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, double or crescentic, a dot above and between discals; a suffused basal spot and another on mid-dorsum; a subterminal line indented beneath costa; cilia grey with a fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Very similar to *E. difficilis*, but the terminal joint of palpi is much shorter.

Queensland: Injune in February and March; nine specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

902. *EULECHRIA GLASTOSTICHA*, n. sp. (*κλαστοσιχος*, with broken lines.)

♂. 23-32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi slender, second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous with a few whitish scales. Antennae whitish obscurely ringed with fuscous; ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler; tibiae and tarsi white-ringed. Forewings elongate, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous sprinkled with whitish; markings dark fuscous; a fine subcostal broken line from base to two-thirds, a similar line below middle, bent upwards at its extremity to join subcostal line, both lines partly continuous to a variable extent; a line from four-fifths costa, at first nearly transverse, then bent outwards and continued near and parallel to termen to end at tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia grey-whitish with a darker median line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Injune in May and June; eight specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type. This may be placed after *E. atrisignis* (No. 764), with which it agrees in shape of forewings.

903. *EULECHRIA DRYOCOETES*, n. sp. (*δρυκοειτης*, lurking in the forest.)

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish-brown, second joint fuscous externally from base to middle and with a subapical fuscous ring. Antennae whitish-brown annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 4. Abdomen pale ochreous-brown. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiae barred with fuscous on outer surface. Forewings suboval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-brown; markings and some scattered scales dark fuscous; a fine streak from base of costa; a dot on base of dorsum; stigmata rather large, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; a spot on three-fifths costa; another on costa before apex giving rise to a line of fine dots, indented beneath costa, thence outwardly curved and running along lower half of termen to tornus; cilia whitish-brown with some fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine (Atherton Tableland) in September; two specimens. This is not near any other species, but may precede *E. mutabilis*.

904. *EULECHRIA MUTABILIS*, n. sp. (*mutabilis*, inconstant.)

♂, ♀. 16-20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, slender, smooth, terminal joint three-fifths, slender; white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair pale rosy. Forewings suboval, costa gently arched; apex rounded-rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; white; a small blackish spot at

one-third and another at two-thirds; a dark fuscous streak from mid-base along fold, touching first spot, then bent slightly upwards and nearly reaching second spot, but this may be partly or wholly obsolete; cilia white. Hindwings with 5 approximated to 4 at origin; white; sometimes ochreous-tinged; cilia white.

A peculiar species not near any other. I place it before *E. cycnoptera*. The pink forelegs and curvature of vein 5 of hindwings suggest some affinity to *Machimia*, but the antennal pecten is strongly developed.

Queensland: Injune in March and April; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

905. *EULECHRIA ALBIPALPIS*, n. sp. (*albipalpis*, with whitish palpi.)

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; ochreous-whitish, extreme base of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair wholly fuscous except whitish tarsal rings. Forewings comparatively short and broad, dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous with blackish markings; first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; a subterminal line of dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

An obscure species, but easily recognized by its broad forewings and whitish rather stout palpi. I place it before *E. thetica* (No. 880).

Macpherson Range (Binna Burra, 2,500 feet) in February; one specimen.

Key to the following Genera.

1. Palpi with second joint long, rough-haired above and beneath from middle or before to apex 2
Palpi not so 5
2. Palpi with long anterior tuft on apex of second joint 3
Palpi without anterior tuft 4
3. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate or stalked *Ewarsia*
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate *Corethropalpa*
4. Antennae with basal pecten *Pleurota*
Antennae without pecten *Zacorus*
5. Palpi with apical inferior tuft 6
Palpi without apical tuft 10
6. Hindwings with 4 absent *Ptochosaris*
Hindwings with 4 present 7
7. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked *Pararsia*
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 8
8. Antennae without pecten 9
Antennae with pecten *Saropla*
9. Forewings elongate-ovate *Atheropla*
Forewings broadly ovate *Orthastis*
10. Palpi with second joint thickened and rough-haired towards apex posteriorly 11
Palpi not so 12
11. Palpi with terminal joint less than one-third *Trachyzancla*
Palpi with terminal joint one-half or more *Protomacha*
12. Palpi with second joint thickened and rough-scaled almost from base 13
Palpi not so 17
13. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae 14
Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae 16
14. Forewing cilia with a basal series of broad scales *Aeolocosma*
Forewing cilia not so 15
15. Antennae with basal pecten *Coeranica*
Antennae without basal pecten *Euthictis*
16. Antennae without basal pecten *Thalerotricha*
Antennae with basal pecten *Trachyxystra*

17. Palpi with second joint rough-scaled at apex anteriorly	18
Palpi not so	19
18. Hindwings lanceolate; 3 and 4 separate	<i>Acorotricha</i>
Hindwings elongate-ovate or broadly ovate; 3 and 4 connate	<i>Pachybelia</i>
19. Antennae without basal pecten	<i>Antipala</i>
Antennae with pecten	20

68. Gen. PLEUROTA Hb.

Verz., p. 406; *Meyr.*, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 747.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, porrect or ascending, not recurved; second joint with rough hairs above and beneath from middle or before middle to apex; terminal joint much shorter than second, ascending, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or rather long. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *P. bicostella* Clerck from Europe.

This genus is easily recognized by its peculiar palpi which, however, present minor differences in the several species. Its closest allies are all Australian genera, and there can, therefore, be little doubt that it is of Australian origin. It is, therefore, anomalous that about 60 species should occur in the Palaearctic region, while the genus is wholly unrepresented in the Indomalayan. The European species are mostly very similar and may have originated, according to *Meyrick*, from a single immigrant. The simplest explanation is that some representative spread overland, but the genus became extinct in the intermediate region, or may possibly still survive in high altitudes, which have been insufficiently explored for microlepidoptera. It is noteworthy that species of *Pleurota*, when intratropical, appear to occur only at high altitudes.

Forty-two species.

906. PLEUROTA SEMOPHANES *Meyr.*, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1649; *Gen. Ins.*, *Oecophor.*, Pl. 4, f. 66 (Birchip, Dimboola; W.A.: York, Geraldton).

907. PLEUROTA CALLIZONA *Meyr.*, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 753 (Beaconsfield, Fernshaw, Macedon).

908. PLEUROTA PHOTODOTIS *Meyr.*, *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1653; = *chrysopepla* *Turn.*, *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 76 (Stanthorpe, Glen Innes, Bathurst).

909. †PLEUROTA XYPHOCHRYSA *Low.*, *ibid.*, 1904, p. 108 (Stawell).

910. PLEUROTA PHORMICTIS *Meyr.*, *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 121 (Gisborne).

911. PLEUROTA AGASTOPIS, n. sp. (*ἀγαστωπίς*, admirable.)

♂. 20 mm. Head yellow. Palpi with second joint long, porrect, shortly rough-scaled beneath towards apex, and with very long rough hairs above towards apex, terminal joint three-fifths, slender, ascending; yellow, basal two-thirds of second joint and a basal ring on terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen strongly oblique; whitish mostly suffused with yellow; markings fuscous; a broad costal streak from base to one-fourth; some suffusion on midcosta connected with a dorsal mark before middle, and with a large circular suffused tornal spot; a row of dots from three-fourths costa, at first outwardly oblique, soon bent parallel to termen and partly confluent, ending on tornus; a terminal series of dots. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale grey, ochreous-tinged.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,500 feet) in October; one specimen.

912. PLEUROTA TYROCHROA, n. sp. (*τυροχρῶος*, cheese-coloured.)

♂, ♀. 15-16 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow. Palpi with second joint very long, short rough hairs on apical two-thirds of upper surface, longer hairs

on apical half of lower surface, terminal joint two-fifths; white, basal half of external surface, a subapical ring, and a longitudinal streak below middle on inner surface of second joint, and all terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-yellow; a narrow pale fuscous erect bar from tornus reaching slightly above middle; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

But for the palpi this would be taken for a small yellow species of *Coesyra*.

New South Wales: Sydney in November; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

913. PLEUROTA THIOPEPLA, n. sp. (*θειοπεπλος*, clothed in pale yellow.)

♂. 20 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi with loose spreading hairs near apex of second joint beneath, and on apical third above, terminal joint four-fifths; pale yellowish, basal two-thirds of external surface of second joint, and all terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft pale yellow. Legs fuscous; posterior pair yellow. Forewings rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; pale yellow; costal edge fuscous towards base; a rather large fuscous tornal spot; cilia pale yellow. Hindwings grey; cilia pale yellow.

Central Australia: Mt. Liebig; one specimen received from Mr. J. D. O. Wilson.

914. PLEUROTA HOPLOPHANES Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1651 (Caloundra to Sydney).

915. PLEUROTA HIMANTIAS Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 121 (Glen Innes, Armidale, Adaminaby, Gisborne, Grampians).

916. PLEUROTA BREVIVITTELLA Wlk., xxix, p. 802; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 752; = *pyrosema* Meyr., 1884, p. 754 (Duaringa to Melbourne).

917. PLEUROTA PELOXANTHA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 753 (Nambour to Lismore).

918. PLEUROTA PSAMMOXANTHA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 755 (Brisbane to Sydney and Mittagong).

919. PLEUROTA LOMOGRAPHIA Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 245 (Goolwa, S. Aust.).—Very near *P. psammoxantha*. Differs as follows: a small costal mark at four-fifths; no tornal mark; terminal half of cilia fuscous; antennal ciliations 1½ (in *psammoxantha*, 1).

920. PLEUROTA MACROSCIA Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1651 (Glen Innes, Armidale, Bathurst, Cooma).

921. PLEUROTA CHLOROCHYTA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 757; = *perisema* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1905, p. 108 (Guyra to Melbourne, Tasmania, Mt. Lofty).

922. PLEUROTA ENDESMA Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 755 (Macpherson Range, Mt. Kosciusko, Victoria, Tasmania).

923. PLEUROTA STASIASTICA Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 757 (Gosford, Sydney, Bulli, Beaconsfield, Fernshaw, Gisborne).

924. PLEUROTA EPICLINES, n. sp. (*ἐπικλινης*, oblique.)

♀. 17 mm. Head white. Palpi with loose spreading hairs on upper and lower surface of second joint from near base, terminal joint two-fifths; pale fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; white with fuscous markings; a basal costal streak to middle; a moderate oblique fascia from midcosta to mid-dorsum; a second oblique fascia from before apex, narrow on costa, broad in disc, not reaching tornus; a terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Near *P. stasiastica*, but the second fascia is not terminal and does not reach tornus.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops in December; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

925. *PLEUROTA GYPOSEMA* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 76 (Nambour to Robertson, N.S.W.).—This species is distinct from *P. epitriptata*, of which I have both sexes. It varies; of my ten examples, two from the Macpherson Range have the forewings wholly fuscous except for a broad white dorsal streak from base to two-thirds and a triangular white tornal spot. These are females, but I have received a male (antennal ciliations 1) from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, taken at Robertson, which corresponds to them nearly.

926. *PLEUROTA ARGOPTERA* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1884, p. 758 (Ebor to Sydney, Mt. Kosciusko, and Melbourne).

927. *PLEUROTA LEUCOPHARA* Turn., *ibid.*, 1914, p. 558 (Ebor).

928. *PLEUROTA HOLOXESTA* MEYR., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1652; = *cathara* Turn., *ibid.*, 1914, p. 559 (Glen Innes, Guyra, Ebor, Mt. Buffalo, Beaconsfield).

929. *PLEUROTA GYPSINA* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 756 (Mt. Wilson, Mittagong, Fernshaw, Beaconsfield).

930. *PLEUROTA EPITRIPTA* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 77 (Nambour and Macpherson Range to Lismore).—The female differs from the male in having the whole dorsal and terminal areas of the forewings suffused with fuscous-brown, and the oblique line from second discal to tornus very distinct.

931. *PLEUROTA PROXIMA*, n. sp. (*proximus*, very near.)

♂. 16–17 mm. Head and thorax white more or less tinged with grey. Palpi with loose spreading hairs on apical half of lower, and apical three-fourths of upper surface, of second joint, terminal joint two-fifths; fuscous, inner surface and apex of second joint white. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen straight, oblique; white; base of costal edge fuscous; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; a suffused fuscous dorsal streak, and some minute terminal fuscous dots; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Near *P. gypsina*, but the forewings are white without any ochreous tinge. Also in that species the plical dot precedes the first discal, and the markings are more developed in the female than in the male.

Victoria: Mt. Buffalo (4,500 feet) in January and February; three specimens.

932. *PLEUROTA ACRATOPIA*, n. sp. (*ἀκρατωπος*, unmarked.)

♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi with long hairs on upper surface of second joint from one-fourth to apex, shorter hairs on lower surface from middle to apex, terminal joint one-half; whitish-ochreous, external surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings with costa strongly arched to middle, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Macpherson Range (Binna Burra, 2,000 feet) in December. N.S.W.: Lismore in October. Two specimens.

933. *PLEUROTA PLACINA*, n. sp. (*πλακινος*, wooden.)

♂, ♀. 17–22 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi with second joint very long, with long hairs on apical three-fourths of upper and apical half of lower surface, terminal joint two-fifths; pale brown, outer surface except apex and inferior hairs on second joint, and apex of terminal joint, blackish. Antennae grey with blackish

annulations; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen fuscous; tuft brownish. Legs brownish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; pale brown or ochreous, suffusedly darker in dorsal area; cilia pale brown, on tornus narrowly fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Queensland: Bribie I. near Caloundra in August; Crow's Nest near Toowoomba and Milmerran in September; five specimens.

934. *PLEUROTA LEUCOSTEPHES*, n. sp. (*λευκοστεφης*, white-wreathed.)

♂, ♀. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint long, upper surface with long hairs on apical three-fifths, lower with shorter hairs on apical half, terminal joint two-thirds; white, lower surface of second joint except apex, and all terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae whitish; basal joint fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; white with some patchy fuscous suffusion; markings fuscous; first discal at one-third, minute, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; basal area suffused with fuscous leaving a white line on fold; median and tornal areas mostly white; a small fuscous supraternal blotch resting on termen; a similar blotch above middle between discals, more or less connected with costa; slight fuscous lines on veins in apical area; cilia fuscous, bases white. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Very small and inconspicuous.

Queensland: Brisbane in January and February; three specimens.

935. *PLEUROTA TENELLULA*, n. sp. (*tenellulus*, very tender, delicate.)

♂, ♀. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint very long, rough-haired above in apical two-thirds, beneath in apical half, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$; white, terminal joint and base, inferior hairs, and a subapical ring on second joint fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings with costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; white; extreme base of costal edge fuscous; stigmata fuscous, minute, first discal beyond one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia pale grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Small, inconspicuous and easily overlooked.

North Queensland: Cairns in April; Queensland: Brisbane in March and April. Six specimens.

936. *PLEUROTA MACROSTICHA*, n. sp. (*μακροστιχος*, long-streaked.)

♀. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint rough-haired beneath on apical three-fourths, hairs longer and forming a tuft at apex, shortly rough-haired above on apical half; white, inferior edge brown. Antennae pale grey. Thorax white with sublateral brown stripes. (Abdomen missing.) Legs pale brownish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; white with fuscous-brown markings; a broad streak from base of costa, becoming costal again at three-fourths, and extending to apex, giving off a branch to costa at two-thirds, another broader to termen, and a third to tornus, joining preceding on termen; a broad streak from base of costa along fold, narrowing to a sharp point at one-third; cilia pale grey, on costa and beneath apex fuscous-brown. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

South Australia: Gawler in November; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

937. *PLEUROTA PROTOGRAMMA* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 751; = *crassinervis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 752 (Stanthorpe, Sydney, Victoria).—This species is variable:

fine fuscous streaks are often developed on forewings, a subcostal and a dorsal from base, and a series on terminal veins; sometimes the whole disc is traversed by these streaks, obscuring the light ochreous ground-colour. Its palpi are characteristic, the long hairs beneath being of even length throughout.

938. *PLEUROTA TEPHRINA* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 750; = *leucogramma* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 76 (Nambour to Mittagong, Tasmania. W.A.: Geraldton).

939. *PLEUROTA CNEPHEA* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1650 (W.A.: Albany, Denmark, Geraldton).

940. *PLEUROTA THEMEROPIS* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 749 (Tasmania).

941. *PLEUROTA TITANITIS* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 148 (Cradle Mt.).

942. *PLEUROTA LACTEOLA*, n. sp. (*lacteolus*, milk-white.)

♂. 14–15 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with long rough hairs on apical two-thirds of second joint above, on apical half beneath, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$; white, base and posterior edge of inferior hairs on second joint, and terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey; ciliations in male 1. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings with costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; white slightly suffused with grey near base; extreme base of costal edge blackish; stigmata blackish, distinct, first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond; second discal before two-thirds, sometimes a minute dot beneath second discal; a series of minute blackish dots in a line from three-fourths costa, angled before apex, thence parallel to termen; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

Larger than *P. tenellula*, costa of forewings more arched, dots more distinct, a subterminal line present, cilia and hindwings white.

Queensland: Caloundra in October. New South Wales: Brunswick Heads in January. Two specimens.

943. *PLEUROTA HOMALOTA* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1649 (W.A.: Perth, Waroona).

944. *PLEUROTA PSEPHENA* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 751 (Tasmania).

945. *PLEUROTA ZALOCOMA* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 749 (Mt. Wellington).

946. *PLEUROTA TRITOSTICTA* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 149 (Lake Fenton, Tas.).

947. *PLEUROTA PICEA*, n. sp. (*piceus*, pitch-black.)

♀. 18 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi with second joint expanded above and beneath with long rough hairs from middle to apex, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax blackish. Abdomen fuscous; bases of segments dark ferruginous. Legs fuscous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; blackish; cilia blackish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Noosa in May; one specimen.

69. Gen. CORETHROPALPA Turn.

Tr.R.S.S.Aust., 1896, p. 27; Meyr., *Gen. Ins.*, Oecophor., p. 104.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint very long, porrect or ascending, not recurved, with long rough hairs above and beneath, the latter forming a strong projecting terminal tuft; terminal joint much shorter than second, ascending, slender, acute. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *C. melanoneura*.

Nearly allied to *Pleurota*, but differs in the strong anterior tuft on apex of second joint of palpi. Three species.

948. *CORETHROPALPA MELANONEURA* Meyr., *P.L.S.N.S.W.*, 1884, p. 744; *Gen. Ins.*, Oecophor., Pl. iv, f. 69; = *falcata* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 28 (Brisbane, Sydney, Shoalhaven R.).

949. *CORETHROPALPA CINEREA* MEYR., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 742; = *leuconcura* TURN., *ibid.*, p. 77 (Brisbane to Melbourne, Mt. Lofty).

950. *CORETHROPALPA HOMOPHANES*, n. sp. (*ὁμοφανής*, uniform.)

♀. 24 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi with long hairs on lower surface of second joint from one-third, ending in a strong apical tuft, shortly rough-haired above towards apex, terminal joint one-fourth; grey. Antennae and abdomen grey. Legs pale fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; pale brownish-grey; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

North Queensland: Stannary Hills near Herberton; one specimen received from Dr. T. Bancroft.

70. Gen. *EXARSIA*.

Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 269. Type, *E. paracycla*.

Head with appressed scales, side tufts small. Tongue rudimentary. Palpi with second joint moderately long, ascending, with a triangular tuft of hairs from middle to apex above, and a long dense projecting apical tuft beneath; terminal joint as long as second, smooth, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate or stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell. Type, *E. paracycla*. Two species.

951. *EXARSIA POLIOCHRA* LOW., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1903, p. 224 (Stawell).

952. *EXARSIA PARACYCLA* LOW., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 24 (Broken Hill).—Antennal ciliations in male 1. Forewings grey-whitish, sometimes whiter towards costa, lightly sprinkled with fuscous; costa narrowly pale fuscous; stigmata fuscous, first discal at one-third, minute, often obsolete, plical before it, but often obsolete, second discal at two-thirds; usually a series of submarginal fuscous dots close to termen.

71. Gen. *PARARSIA*, n.g.

Head with side tufts large, with loose spreading hairs. Tongue weakly developed. Palpi with second joint very long, ascending, smooth above, with a sharply projecting apical tuft beneath; terminal joint less than half second, smooth, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell. Near *Exarsia*.

953. *PARARSIA MARMOREA* LOW., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1897, p. 54.—Lower's type was said to be from Mackay, and I have received an example bearing a printed label "Brisbane" but undated. I know of no Queensland examples, and have some doubt as to the correctness of these localities.

72. Gen. *PTOCHOSARIS* MEYR. (*Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1906, p. 37.)

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, slightly curved, subascending; second joint with long projecting tuft of hairs towards apex beneath; terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings lanceolate, cilia 2; 4 absent, 5 approximated to 3.

954. †*PTOCHOSARIS HOKKENDA* MEYR., *ibid.*, 1906, p. 37 (Katoomba, Mt. Lofty).

73. Gen. *SAROPLA* MEYR. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 743.)

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, ascending, recurved; second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, with rough projecting apical tuft beneath;

terminal joint shorter than second, smooth, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male short or moderate. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings lanceolate; neuration normal. Type, *S. caelatella*.

This natural genus shows considerable variation in the length of the terminal joint of the palpi. Meyrick records one species from South Africa. There are ten Australian species.

955. SAROPLA HEMIXANTHA, n. sp. (*ἡμιξανθος*, half-yellow.)

♂. 15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, with a strong anterior apical tuft, terminal joint one-third; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. (Abdomen missing.) Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa straight, apex obtusely pointed, termen straight, oblique; fuscous, markings obscurely darker; first discal obsolete, plical present, second discal at two-thirds; a curved line of dots from four-fifths costa to tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings orange-yellow; cilia fuscous.

South Australia: Ooldea in August (A. J. Nicholson); type in Coll. Goldfinch.

956. †SAROPLA BRACHYOTA MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1648 (W.A.: Perth).

957. †SAROPLA PRODOTIS MEYR., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 246 (W.A.: York).

958. †SAROPLA AMYDROPIIS MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1648 (W.A.: Geraldton).

959. SAROPLA CLERONOMA MEYR., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 746 (Brisbane, Stanthorpe, Sydney).

960. †SAROPLA ANCISTROTIS MEYR., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1647 (W.A.: Geraldton).

961. SAROPLA HARPACTIS MEYR., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1646 (W.A.: Perth, Northampton).

962. SAROPLA PHILOCALA MEYR., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 746 (Noosa to Jervis Bay, Mt. Kosciusko).

963. SAROPLA CAELATELLA MEYR., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 745 (Duaranga to Melbourne, Pt. Lincoln).

964. SAROPLA STENODESMA LOW., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1894, p. 99 (Mt. Lofty).

74. Gen. ATHEROPLA MEYR. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 758.)

Tongue present. Palpi long, curved, ascending; second joint much exceeding base of antennae, with triangular apical tuft beneath; terminal joint as long as or rather shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; neuration normal. Type, *A. melichlora*.

The triangular tuft on palpi varies considerably in degree of development. In *A. barytypa* and *A. dysprepes* it is very small. Meyrick records one species from North America. Eleven species.

965. ATHEROPLA TRIPLACA MEYR., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 141 (Katoomba).

966. †ATHEROPLA SCIOXANTHA LOW., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 242 (Stawell, Birchip).

967. ATHEROPLA CHORIAS MEYR., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 140 (Sydney).

968. ATHEROPLA FUMOSA TURN., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 149 (Tasmanian Mts.).

969. ATHEROPLA BARYTYPA, n. sp. (*βαρυτυπος*, heavily marked.)

♂. 14-16 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint with a small angular apical inferior projection, fuscous externally on distal half except at apex; apical third of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae pale yellow becoming grey towards apex; ciliations in male extremely long (12). Thorax pale yellow. Abdomen grey, towards base whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings dilated, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale yellow with fuscous-brown markings; a

costal streak, very narrow to one-fourth, thence broader to apex; an oblique narrow fascia from costa about middle to one-third dorsum; a spot in disc at two-thirds, touching a rather broad subterminal fascia, its anterior edge straight, posterior edge sharply dentate; cilia pale yellow, on costa fuscous, on tornus and dorsum grey. Hindwings rather narrowly ovate; apex rounded; whitish suffused with pale grey towards apex; cilia pale grey, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

The slight angular projection, which represents the tuft of the palpi characteristic of the genus, is distinct, but might be easily overlooked.

Queensland: Macpherson Range (low level to 4,000 feet) in November, December and February; seven specimens.

970. *ATHEROPLA DYSPREPES*, n. sp. (*δυσπρεπης*, unadorned.)

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi with angular thickening at apex of second joint, terminal joint 1; whitish-ochreous, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae whitish-ochreous, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male 8. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; stigmata blackish, first discal before one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. in November and December; two specimens.

971. *ATHEROPLA CROCEA*, n. sp. (*κροκες*, saffron.)

♂, ♀. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax orange. Palpi with a strong anterior triangular tuft on second joint, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous with a broad fuscous subapical transverse bar on second joint. Antennae ochreous annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 8. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; orange with dark fuscous markings; first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal before two-thirds; a broad subterminal fascia leaving terminal edge orange; cilia orange, on apex and tornus fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Differs from *A. melichlora* in the deep orange and fuscous forewings and the darker hindwings.

New South Wales: Sydney in September and October; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

972. *ATHEROPLA MELICHLORA* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 759 (Katoomba, Jervis Bay, Gisborne, Beaconsfield).

973. *ATHEROPLA PSAMMODES* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1898, p. 211 (Brisbane, Macpherson Range, Sydney, Moruya).

974. *ATHEROPLA DECASPILA* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1653 (Bathurst, Gisborne, Beaconsfield).

975. †*ATHEROPLA PSILOPIS* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1652 (Mt. Kosciusko).

75. Gen. *ORTHIASTIS* Meyr. (*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 247).

Tongue present. Palpi very long, ascending, recurved; second joint more than twice length of face, with loose rough hairs before middle, forming a strong apical tuft; terminal joint about half second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male short. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

976. *ORTHIASTIS HYPEROCHA* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 764 (Katoomba, Mt. Kosciusko, Wangaratta, Mt. Erica).

76. Gen. ZACORUS Butl. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5), ix, 1882, p. 102).

Tongue present. Palpi very long, recurved, ascending; second joint more than twice length of face, shortly rough-haired above at apex and beneath from one-third to apex; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male short. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings ovate, broader than forewings; neuration normal. Type, *Z. cara*. I refer only one species to this genus.

977. ZACORUS CARA Butl., *A.M.N.H.* (5), ix, p. 103; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 740 (Stanthorpe to Katoomba and Bathurst; Victoria; Tasmania).

77. Gen. THALEROTRICHA MEYR. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 741).

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, shortly rough-haired beneath from middle to apex, smooth above; terminal joint as long as or shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male short or long. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *T. mylicella*. Four species.

978. THALEROTRICHA MYLICELLA MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 741 (Stanthorpe to Melbourne; Tasmania).

979. THALEROTRICHA HEMISPILA MEYR. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1636; = *cremnopecta* Low., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 269).

♂, ♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint expanded at apex to form an angular anterior tuft, terminal joint 1; whitish-ochreous, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae ochreous-grey, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male 6. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair except tarsi whitish-ochreous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen moderately oblique; whitish-ochreous; markings and scanty irroration dark fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; a tornal dot above which is a circular blotch; a series of dots on apical third of costa and termen; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Described from the types, both of which are in the South Australian Museum. Victoria: Moe; Hamilton.

980. THALEROTRICHA MONTIVAGA, n. sp. (*montivagus*, roaming the mountain.)

♂. 24-25 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs grey. Palpi with terminal joint two-thirds; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1½. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale grey; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal well before two-thirds; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (5,000 feet) in December; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

981. THALEROTRICHA MESOPLACA, n. sp. (*μεσοπλακος*, with median blotch.)

♂. 23 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint expanded at apex to form a small angular anterior tuft, terminal joint 1; white, second joint except apex, and extreme apex of terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male 5. Thorax grey. Abdomen grey mixed with blackish; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex acute, termen sinuate, oblique; grey; markings fuscous; a suffused circular blotch on mid-dorsum with some surrounding suffusion; a slender line from midcosta towards midtermen, sharply angled in middle and continued to four-fifths dorsum; an interrupted terminal line; cilia grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Tasmania: Mt. Wellington in January; one specimen.

78. Gen. TRACHYXYSTA Meyr. (*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 552).

Tongue present. Palpi ascending, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales roughly projecting beneath throughout; terminal joint less than one-third second. Antennae with basal pecten; in male rather strongly ciliated. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

982. †TRACHYXYSTA ANTICHROMA Meyr., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 137 (Healesville, V.).

79. Gen. COERANICA Meyr. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 759).

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, with rough projecting scales beneath from middle to apex; terminal joint less than one-half, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male shortly ciliated. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings rather broadly ovate; neuration normal. Type, *C. isabella*. Two species.

983. COERANICA ISABELLA Newm., *Tr.E.S.* (2), iii, 1855, p. 295; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 760 (Brisbane and Toowoomba to Melbourne and Gisborne).

984. COERANICA ERITIMA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 760 (Victoria; South Australia; W.A.: Cunderdin).

80. Gen. TRACHYZANCLA Turn. (*Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 79).

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, more than twice length of face, rough anteriorly, posteriorly expanded with long hairs at apex; terminal joint one-sixth, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Forewings with 7 to termen, 2 and 3 stalked. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

The affinities of this genus are far from clear.

985. TRACHYZANCLA HISTRICA Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 80 (W.A.: Cunderdin).

81. Gen. PROTOMACHA Meyr. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 739).

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, ascending; second joint exceeding base of antennae, gradually thickened towards apex, with short rough hairs at or towards apex posteriorly and sometimes also anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male short. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *P. chalchaspis*.

A natural genus, which as here defined shows slight variations in the scaling of the second joint of the palpi. It is probably directly ancestral to *Pleurota*. Meyrick records two species from South Africa. Eight species.

986. PROTOMACHA CHALCHASPIS Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 740 (Tweed Hds. to Melbourne; Hobart; Mt. Lofty).

987. PROTOMACHA CONSUETELLA Wlk., xxix, p. 651; Meyr., *ibid.*, 1884, p. 739 (Sydney, Katoomba, Jervis Bay).

988. PROTOMACHA OCHROCHALCHA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1646 (W.A.: Albany).

989. PROTOMACHA STRAMINEA Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 78 (Brisbane).

990. PROTOMACHA PARALIA Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 122 (Adelaide).

991. PROTOMACHA ZORODES, n. sp. (*ζωρωδης*, unmarked).

♂. 23 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with rough hairs at apex posteriorly,

terminal joint one-fifth; anteriorly fuscous, posteriorly whitish-ochreous. Antennae whitish-ochreous; ciliations in male 6. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine (Atherton Tableland), in November; one specimen in Coll. Goldfinch.

992. *PROTOMACHA PHLOEOMIMA*, n. sp. (*φλοιομιμος*, imitating bark.)

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint sprinkled with blackish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen grey; bases of segments brown. Legs: anterior pair fuscous; middle pair white sprinkled with fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; white suffused and sprinkled with fuscous, appearing grey; interrupted slender blackish longitudinal streaks, on fold, beneath fold, on upper margin of cell, and several before apex; cilia white with fuscous bars. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Yeppoon in October; two specimens.

993. *PROTOMACHA ANTHRACINA* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 78 (Bundaberg to Sydney).

82. Gen. *AEOLOCOSMA* MEYR. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1880, p. 225).

Head smooth. Tongue present. Palpi slender, second joint not reaching base of antennae, rough-scaled beneath; terminal joint one-half, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male short. Forewings with 7 to termen, 1 not furcate at base; cilia with a basal series of broad scales. Hindwings lanceolate; neuration normal. Type, *A. iridozona*. Three species.

994. *AEOLOCOSMA CYCLOXANTHA* MEYR., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1906, p. 38 (W.A.: Albany, Mt. Barker).

995. *AEOLOCOSMA IRIDOZONA* MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1880, p. 225 (Sydney, Beaconsfield).

996. †*AEOLOCOSMA ABDITELLA* Wlk., xxviii, p. 491 (Queensland).

83. Gen. *EUTHICTIS* MEYR. (*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 246).

Head with short erect sidetufts. Tongue present. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with rough scales anteriorly; terminal joint short or moderate (one-third to two-thirds), slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Forewings with 7 to termen, 1 furcate at base. Hindwings narrowly elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *E. xanthodelta*. Four species.

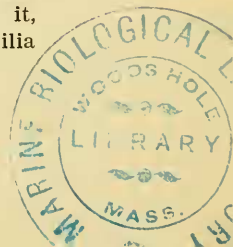
997. *EUTHICTIS PLECTANTHRA* MEYR., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 120 (Cairns).

998. *EUTHICTIS XANTHODELTA* MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1637 (Deloraine, Hobart, Mt. Lofty).

999. *EUTHICTIS MARMARASPIS* MEYR., *ibid.*, 1880, p. 225 (Katoomba, Gisborne, Beaconsfield, Tasmania).

1000. *EUTHICTIS ALAMPITIS*, n. sp. (*ἀλαμπιτις*, gloomy.)

♂, ♀. 14-18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi with terminal joint two-thirds; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa in male almost straight, in female slightly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale fuscous; stigmata small, dark fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; median area between stigmata grey-whitish; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.



South Australia: Mt. Lofty in October; abundant flying near the ground in the late afternoon.

84. Gen. PACHYBELA Turn. (*Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 94).

Tongue absent. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, much thickened with loosely appressed scales and greatly expanded with rough scales anteriorly at apex; terminal joint much shorter, rather stout or markedly so, more or less acute. Antennae stout, basal pecten strong; ciliations in male moderate or rather long. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. Type, *P. eremica*. Eleven species.

1001. PACHYBELA CREMNOISEMA Low., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 19 (Broken Hill; Petersburg, S.A.; Waroona, W.A.).

1002. †PACHYBELA EUADELPHA Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1901, p. 86 (Broken Hill).

1003. PACHYBELA EREMICA Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 94 (Adavale, Q.; Sea Lake, V.).—Best distinguished from *parisa* by the very stout terminal joint of palpi. In the latter this is comparatively slender.

1004. PACHYBELA PARISA Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 95 (Injune, Adavale).

1005. PACHYBELA PHILOTECHNA, n. sp. (*φιλοτεχνος*, curious.)

♂. 22–24 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with terminal joint three-fifths, rather stout; whitish, outer surface of second joint sometimes fuscous at base. Antennae grey annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings rather narrow, slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous with whitish irroration; markings pale reddish partly outlined with blackish scales; an irregular submedian streak from base to one-third; three subcostal discal spots in a line, at one-third, two-thirds, and midway between; a terminal area ill-defined anteriorly, posteriorly more or less divided into spots by fine fuscous lines; costal edge whitish from one-fourth to near apex; cilia fuscous, apices sometimes white.

♀. 28 mm. Forewings whitish except for a broad fuscous costal streak from base to three-fifths; submedian streak mostly blackish; discal spots approximated. Evidently a variable species.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in April; two males and one female.

1006. PACHYBELA PELOMA Low., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1900, p. 42 (Warrego, Broken Hill).

1007. PACHYBELA ARGOCENTRA Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1901, p. 86; = *mimica* Low., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1915, p. 482 (Broken Hill).

1008. PACHYBELA LEPORINA Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 169 (W.A.: Roeburne).

1009. PACHYBELA TETRASPORA Low., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1900, p. 413 (W.A.: Derby).

1010. PACHYBELA SARCOSEMA Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 164; = *erebocosma* Low., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1900, p. 42 (Bourke, Broken Hill, Cockburn).

1011. PACHYBELA EURYPOLIA, n. sp. (*εὐρυπολιος*, broad grey.)

♂. 31 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi with rough apical expansion of second joint large, terminal joint one-half, stout; grey, external surface of second joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings (posterior pair missing). Forewings broad, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; minute discal dots at one-third and two-thirds, pale reddish, each with a dark fuscous dot beneath; a series of dark fuscous dots on termen and apical fourth of costa; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in April; one specimen.

85. Gen. ANTIOPALA Meyr. (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1646).

Palpi long, recurved, ascending; second joint reaching and usually much exceeding base of antennae, smooth; terminal joint shorter than or nearly as long as second, slender. Antennae without basal pecten (very rarely two or three scales present). Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or approximated at origin. Type *A. tephraea*. Ten species.

1012. ANTIOPALA GENNAEA, n. sp. (*γενναίος*, noble.)

♂, ♀. 11-12 mm. Head orange. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; orange, in female terminal joint and a sub-apical ring on second joint blackish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 5. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen orange-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings with costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; orange; a dark fuscous basal fascia; a large apical blotch, dark fuscous with purple reflections, anterior edge straight from three-fifths costa to three-fifths dorsum; cilia orange, on tornus fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; cilia fuscous, around apex orange.

North Queensland: Cape York in April and May; three specimens from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

1013. ANTIOPALA BATHROXANTHA, n. sp. (*βαθροξανθος*, yellow at the base.)

♂. 16 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint one-fourth; pale yellow. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 10. Thorax fuscous with a small pale yellow posterior spot. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; fuscous; basal third pale yellow except for a small basal fascia; a darker discal dot at one-third; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Eungella in September; one specimen in Coll. Goldfinch.

1014. ANTIOPALA FLAVITINCTA Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 93 (Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range).

1015. ANTIOPALA NIPHOSTOLA, n. sp. (*νιφροστολος*, in snow-white clothing.)

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-fifths; white. Antennae grey-whitish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish. Forewings narrow, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; white; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

Exceptional in the genus by its palpi.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (5-6,000 feet) in January; two specimens.

1016. ANTIOPALA NEUROTENES, n. sp. (*νευροτένης*, with tightened sinews.)

♀. 17 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint 1; fuscous, apex of second joint and terminal joint except apex whitish. Antennae pale grey. Thorax pale grey; tegulae fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale grey with dark fuscous streaks; a streak from base along fold nearly to tornus; stigmata represented by short streaks, first discal at one-third, second at three-fifths; fine interrupted streaks on all veins; cilia grey sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

New South Wales: Mittagong in November; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

1017. †ANTIOPALA MELANOCENTRA MEYR., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1679 (Melbourne).

1018. ANTIOPALA ANOMODES MEYR., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1653 (Sydney).

1019. ANTIOPALA TEPHRAEA Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1647 (Deloraine, Mt. Wellington).

1020. ANTIOPALA EBENOSPILA Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 79 (Eungella to Lismore).

1021. ANTIOPALA PROCLIVIS, n. sp. (*proclivis*, oblique.)

♂, ♀. 14-18 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; whitish sprinkled with fuscous, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae whitish annulated with dark fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings with costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded, ochreous-whitish; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; three basal dots, costal, median, and dorsal; costal spots near base and at one-fourth; two oblique fasciae; a broad median fascia tolerably well defined; a more suffused subterminal fascia; stigmata blackish, on margins of first fascia, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal before two-thirds; a terminal line; cilia grey, bases obscurely barred with fuscous, extreme apices whitish. Hindwings whitish, apex grey-suffused; cilia pale grey, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet) in October, November, and January; sixteen specimens, including only one female.
